

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 17.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 43.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,
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ANNUAL SHOW OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

To be held at Hamilton Square, between Third and Fourth Avenues, just above 60th street, in New-York city, on Monday, Oct. 3d, and continue four days.

We are glad to see by the programme of the Society, just sent to us, that its officers are determined to make the next show worthy the attention of the American public. They have secured the coöperation and union for this occasion, of both the New-York Horticultural Society, and the agricultural and stock, or animal departments of the American Institute. They have also opened the doors widely for competition beyond the State, in all departments of the exhibition; and to meet the greatly extended list of premiums to exhibitors, over \$8,000 have been appropriated, and the sum total of the Society's expenditures, inclusive of the temporary buildings and enclosures, which is a local expenditure, cannot fall short of about \$20,000 for this one exhibition. A liberal appropriation this for a single show from an individual State. We trust this liberality will be properly appreciated and met on the part of exhibitors and the public, and that an interest will be excited, and an exhibition will be secured far beyond any that has ever before been witnessed by the American public.

To increase the interest of the show, it would be well for the amateurs, (not officers of the Society,) to organize sub lists of premiums entirely independent of the Society. The butchers may, for instance, adopt a list of prizes for fat cattle and other animals, that shall be entirely free from any rules of the Society, and controlled wholly by their own views, whether local or general. They may offer premiums for the greatest number of choice animals from any one exhibitor, with reference to bringing in large numbers of cattle to this market, thereby making it a matter of pecuniary advantage to their particular craft, as well as thus augmenting the general interest of the show.

Gentlemen wishing to procure fine matched horses, or stallions of any particular breed or excellence, by clubbing together, can make up an additional premium list, which the Society can have no objection to their offering, and thus call in large numbers of choice horses which their owners would be glad to bring where a sufficient inducement is offered. There is no reason why this particular occasion should not be made to combine all the interest of many such exhibitions as was made by the Horse Show at

Springfield last autumn. The same principle may be adopted with cattle of each breed, sheep, and swine, and poultry; and if properly carried out, this would not only largely increase the specimens on the ground, but add greatly to the interests of the show. We should like to see coops of Sebrights, or Cochin Chinas, or Dorkings, pitted against each other by way of sweepstakes. There may be a crow and cackle got up that may be heard from Maine to Georgia on the south, and as far as Wisconsin on the west. From all these States we confidently look for choice specimens of various kinds of stock and agricultural productions. We shall be greatly disappointed, too, if we have not a better show of mules than has ever been offered to the public. Large shows of these animals are held frequently in Kentucky, where as many as 1500 are sold at one public auction; but we have in our vicinity some of the choicest from the above and other States, besides those we have reared among ourselves; and we shall be greatly disappointed if some of the choicest mules in the world do not grace our show grounds.

Nowhere are fruits, and flowers, and vegetables cultivated in greater profusion, variety, and perfection, than in the neighborhood of New-York, taking that term to embrace such a space as can be reached by steamboats or railways in 4 or 5 hours—a distance of 50 to 150 miles. All these may be brought to our show grounds with little expense and no injury, and of such we shall expect large and choice specimens. Let every intelligent man or woman select some one or more articles which they can furnish of good quality, and send to the exhibition. If it is the best, they will get the premium, and if not, they ought to know that somebody is in advance of them. If liberal minded, they will rejoice that there have been others more successful than themselves; and if ambitious, they will see to it, that they produce as good another year.

Of manufactures, domestic and agricultural, we expect to see large contributions. Nearly every variety are produced in our vicinity, and most of them highly meritorious of their kinds. Nowhere can larger assortments, or of more general excellence be got together than here; and we think these may be relied on as a certain and interesting additions to the show grounds.

In the way of cultivators of the soil, ten hours of boat or railroad can bring together an amount of bone and muscle, experience and brain, which cannot be surpassed on the face of the globe. Large numbers of our professional men, editors, business people, gentlemen of leisure, &c., have their snug cottages and cultivated grounds attached; and many have large farms under cultivation, which are models of taste, and

are wrought and managed with great intelligence and assiduity; and there is the mass of our large and small farmers and market gardeners, who count by myriads, who can each bring something to gratify the eye and inform the mind on this occasion. We hope none of these will be lacking in interest and exertion to render this show what it ought to be; and they will find an adequate reward in their own and their country's improvement, and the gratification of all.

F FARMS OF MESSRS. B. AND C. T. HAINES.

THESE farms lie in Elizabethtown, N. J., and comprise about 250 acres, within a short distance of the railroad station, besides large pasture fields about two miles off. The soil is fertile, varying in texture from a light sandy to a stiff reddish clay loam; most of it, however, is intermediate from these extremes, and is exceedingly well adapted for grass and general cultivation. Ten years ago only, Mr. R. T. HAINES, the father of the above gentlemen, took this property in hand, and his improvements upon it for so short a period are worthy of much praise. During this time, he has built a fine, large house, in the gothic style, for his own residence, a conservatory, grape-house, a large, commodious barn, stables, and a poultry, and other out-houses. Similar buildings have also been erected for his son, Mr. BENJAMIN HAINES, who owns and occupies a part of the farm on the opposite side of the road. The grounds are handsomely laid out around these buildings, and thickly planted with a great variety of evergreen and deciduous trees, while shrubbery and beautiful flowers ornament the lawns.

Most of these trees have grown surprisingly for so short a time, and have already got to be so large and close together, as to form a dense mass of verdure, thirty feet high or more, between the residence of Mr. R. T. HAINES and the road, and require considerable thinning. Among these trees we noticed English and American Elms, the magnificent Tulip or Liriodendron, several varieties of Maples, English Planes, Copper Beach, Norway Spruce, Silver and Scotch Firs, Larches, Cedar of Lebanon and Deodara, Irish Yew, Weymouth Pines, Cypress, the Oaks, &c. Better grown or more perfect specimens of Evergreen trees we have never seen.

In the rear of the mansion near by, is a large garden, well stocked with vegetables and the small fruits; and in the rear of that, cherries, plums, peaches, and about nine hundred pear trees of the best kinds, and such as upon experience have been found most worthy of cultivation. Of the rarer kinds many

have been added for trial, making at least 150 varieties under cultivation here. Adjoining these is an apple orchard, also abounding with the finest varieties. Most of these trees are looking extremely well, and the pears we found quite free from the blight. As soon as this disease begins to blacken the bark, Mr. HAINES carefully shaves it off, then plasters it with a mortar, made of equal parts of clay and cow-dung, tempered to a proper consistency with water. He then winds the trunk with a straw band, which is allowed to remain till it rots off. With this treatment the trees recover rapidly.

Remedy for Mildew on Gooseberries.—The favorite variety we found cultivated here, is Woodward's Whitesmith; and we never saw bushes more loaded with fruit, even in old England. It was also plump and fair, and quite free from the mildew. Mr. HAINES' remedy for this, is to remove the earth from around the roots, thickly mulch with salt meadow hay, and then cover it with the earth. He has tried many other methods of keeping off the mildew, but this is the only one which has been generally successful.

The Farms.—The cultivation of these is divided between the sons of Mr. H., Messrs. BENJAMIN and C. STEWART HAINES. Their crops are usually about 20 acres of corn, 20 of potatoes, 20 of oats, 50 of upland, and 50 of salt meadow; the remainder of the land is in small patches of rye, carrots, ruta baga, sugar beet, and large pastures. The cultivation is similar to that of the best Jersey farmers. As they now have a large, fine stock of cattle and horses, nearly all this produce, with the exception of the potatoes, is consumed on the farm. This enables them to make a large quantity of stable manure, which, with the purchase and application of a little guano and ashes occasionally, is steadily increasing the fertility of their soil, and enlarging the acreable production of the farms.

We noticed very few division fences on their farms, which is a great saving of time and money. Keeping up numerous division fences is the most onerous tax which farmers pay. We consider them a positive curse to the country, and it is the most ridiculous thing imaginable for farms to be so cut up with them. They encumber the land, harbor weeds and vermin, and often cost, within a half century, in making and keeping them in repair, more than the land, without its buildings, is worth.

Stock.—With great spirit and liberality, the Messrs. HAINES have now got together a fine herd of Short-horn cattle, which have been selected with special reference to their milking qualities. They purchased of Mr. Jackson, of Astoria, his superb bull Astoria, and several cows. This bull was bred by Mr. Sheafe, of Dutchess County, and was got by his imported bull Duke of Exeter, (10,152.) He took the first prize at the American Institute Cattle Show in New-York, as a calf, as a yearling, and as a two year old. He has a very fine head, horn, eye, neck, and shoulder, is full in the crops, possesses great width of brisket, and is of noble presence. We well recollect him when first dropped, a handsome but small calf. We had no idea he would grow up to be so large and grand a bull. But there he stands now, to show for himself, one of the finest, and most imposing bulls in front, we ever looked at. The next bull is a yearling, Vane Tempest 2d. He is

large of his age, and is very fine, with excellent quality, such as characterizes almost every thing that has a dash of Princess tribe blood in its veins. He will be a superb animal when full grown. His sire is Col. Sherwood's imported Vane Tempest, bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Durham, England; his dam, Nymph 2d, by 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941.) These for the present are the stock bulls.

The cows are all great milkers, being selected with special reference to this desirable quality. Hope, the two Nymphs, and Creampot 6th, are rather extraordinary. Either of them will give from 24 to 30 quarts per day in the best of their season. Of the cows, Nymph 2d, is the most showy, and one of the most superb animals in America. She is out of Nymph, by Bertram 2d, and got by the 3d Duke of Cambridge, (5941,) bred by Mr. Bates, of Yorkshire, England, and imported by Messrs. Sherwood & Stevens. She has a heifer calf, four months old, by Vane Tempest, which we consider as near perfection as any thing we have seen for a long time. It has great style and constitution, good size, fine limbs and handling. Here are five things rarely united. We have not seen Vane Tempest since a calf, and have heard some fault found with him since full grown—principally in his manner of standing, walking, &c.—but if he gets such stock as this of Mr. HAINES, he should be highly prized in Kentucky, where he is now used. It is not always the most showy-looking males, which prove the best stock getters. For our part, we regard blood in an animal more than a showy appearance, and in this, Vane Tempest has no superior in our country, and he ought to be highly prized even for his breeding alone. Besides the cows, there are several very fine two year old and yearling heifer calves, the get of Vane Tempest, Duke of Exeter, and Astoria, such as Sunshine, Anna, Pet, &c. The Messrs. HAINES have

made an excellent beginning, and we trust the New-Jersey farmers of their neighborhood will appreciate this valuable stock, and become interested in it. It costs no more to raise a good calf than a poor one, and when grown, the former is often worth several times as much as the latter.

We found some very good roadster horses here, bred in Vermont, of the Morgan and Black Hawk breeds. These horses have fine action, and are very stylish and fast. One of the mares has a horse colt at her foot, which is highly promising. We also saw a Hambletonian grey gelding, for which Mr. C. S. HAINES has been offered a large price. He is fast, staunch, and fine. A brother of his recently sold for \$2000, at two years old.

Pigs.—We also found here a pair of pure Chinese pigs, which are the best of the kind we have seen in America. They were selected in China, by Dr. Green, head surgeon of the Japan Exploring Expedition, under Commodore Perry, and sent to New-York last winter. They are not so handsome in form as the Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire, and other of the English improved varieties of swine, yet are highly valuable as a cross on the native stock of the country.

Of Poultry the Messrs. H. have a great variety, from the diminutive little Bantam, no larger than a pigeon, up to the great towering Shanghai, as large as a good sized turkey. The former are of the Black African, Sebright, and English

varieties; the latter of the Black Spanish, and the Shanghai, &c. The winter arrangements for these are the best we have ever seen. They have a large cold grapyery, divided in the center by a partition running from end to end. This is then cross divided every few feet, for the purpose of keeping each variety of poultry separate. In the back part of the house no grape vines are planted, and here are the roosts and nests. From this part a door is opened from each division, into the front of the grapyery where the vines grow. The glass in front and on the roof keeps the house warm in winter, and here the poultry can sun themselves and exercise. Thus they have a warm, well-ventilated shelter all winter. The cross divisions subdivide this part of the grape house, the same as where they roost and lay, so that the poultry cannot intermix when let out for exercise. They benefit rather than injure the grape vines. This was an entirely new thing to us, and we record it for the benefit of those who wish to grow a double crop—poultry and grapes. In the summer season the eggs and chickens are all put out among different farmers to hatch and rear. The Messrs. H. pay so much per head for these. By this management they rear a large number and many varieties of chickens, without much trouble or any danger of intermixture.

The country north and west of the village of Elizabethtown, is beautifully rolling and highly productive, and there are many excellent farms in that region. We intend soon to make an extended excursion among them, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting their methods of cropping, &c. One of the most profitable crops they raise is rye. Of this they frequently get 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and two tons or so of straw. The former is worth \$1 per bushel on an average, and the latter \$20 per ton, sold to the Newark carriage makers for packing wheels, &c. Thus a rye crop sells for about \$45 to \$60 per acre. Large quantities of fruit are raised here also. One farmer has eleven acres in quinces, another makes a great quantity of the choicest champaign cider and vinegar, while others excel in different productions, which we shall note hereafter. Land is still comparatively cheap in that neighborhood; and it is less than an hour's ride by railroad from the populous city of New-York.

ON THE SPAYING OF COWS, FOR MILKING AND FATTENING PURPOSES.

The following valuable article is translated for the London *Veterinarian*, from the French *Veterinarian*. We trust cattle breeders will read it with attention. The writer asserts that spaying heifers after calving, prolongs the milking period, and augments the annual production; and that they may be kept in milk for many years. He asserts also, that this operation is performed without pain or chance of injury to the animal.

As our population increases, and new wants arise, we become sensible of the necessity of augmenting and ameliorating the products of the earth, especially those serving for the alimentation of man, such as are immediately required to support his health and strength, and which demand the attention of government, and every true friend of humanity. Thus it is that the spaying of cows becomes at the present day, as Professor Bouley says, the creation of a new race, sterile for breeding, but productive and

valuable, for the purposes of yielding milk for the dairy, and meat for the butcher.

Spaying of cows at a certain period of their life, offers immense advantages to the agriculturist and consumer, in producing much augmentation of milk and meat, without any increase of kind arising; in this way, the animal escapes a host of ailments, and spares a host of losses sustained in consequence of her bulling at times when it is either inconvenient or impossible to gratify her desires.

Formerly, such an operation, successful for a time at first, was consequently followed by sad reverses, in consequence of which it was once again abandoned. It evidently became, for the purpose of bringing it into favor, absolutely necessary that means should be devised to render the operation of spaying less dangerous. This it has been my object to effect.

At first I resolved an important modification in the proceeding recommended by Levrat. I essayed *torsion* restricted to the rupture of the Fallopian tubes, instead of tearing out the ovaries. In this way, I avoided the hemorrhage which had proved the cause of death; but this effect, for want of instruments, was not invariable, and as the wound in the flank was, in fact, a Cæsarian operation, it was apt to give rise to hermea, and to be attended with all its dangers.

Relinquishing this method, I determined to seek for the ovary through the natural channels. I had already felt it one day, while examining a cow to test her being in calf, in which I had made two lacerations through the root of the vagina, which, although they readily healed up, I afterwards thought ought to be made by simple incision; but the difficulty attendant on the introduction of any cutting instrument into an organ I know to be mobile and elastic, and provided, in certain parts, with numerous large vessels, and to be surrounded by other highly important organs, with the want of fit instruments for the purpose, made me recoil from this likewise. In this predicament, I found myself left either with the choice still to persevere, and, perhaps, in the end to succeed, or to abandon the affair altogether.

After much reflection, much lucubration, many experiments, in slaughter-houses, and on my own cows, many trials of all descriptions, many sacrifices, instruments of all kinds, I at length succeeded in rendering castration of the bovine female simple, facile, painless for the animal, and certain of success, unless in a case wherein either the subject, or the part operated on, were in a state of disease at the time, or unless through some unforeseen occurrence, as has been shown by upwards of two hundred operations which have been performed without any reverse.

This it is that forms the foundation of the new work I have had the honor of submitting to the Academy of Sciences; a work divided into three parts; the first part showing that spaying has the effect both of augmenting the return of milk and aptitude to fatten; the second, its effect on the health of milk cows; the third, treating of the manner of operating, with such modifications as I conceive ought to be entertained; terminating with some reflections on the spaying of cows that have had calves, and of heifers.

Advantages of Spaying to Agricultural and Industrial Economy.—Two questions here meet our view; one is—Does the operation give rise to an augmented supply of milk? The other, does it favor the fattening of the beast?

First—Let us inquire into the usual management of milk cows by cow-keepers and farmers, and others, who keep them for the purpose of milking. Two methods are pursued by them; the first consists in keeping the cows for several years, and producing fat calves every eleven or twelve months; the second, in keeping their milk solely, without ever desiring any reproduction. The former custom of keeping cows to breed every year, is now for the most part abandoned, in consequence of the inconvenience it puts them to, and of the losses sustained by it;

the cow remaining, perhaps, many months dry, or giving but little milk during the latter months of gestation. Such fluctuation in the supply of milk, such short-coming in the annual income, added to the necessity of keeping a third or a half more number of cows, in order to meet the demand for milk—privileges like these felt by the small farmer and vineyard-keeper having but one or two cows, occasion their being months in the year without milk, or butter, or cheese either.

A small dairy such as this, notwithstanding it has but a few cows, is forced to keep a bull, which yields no profit save its dung, and is sold at a loss when wanted to be got off. When one has no bull of one's own, there may be none within reach, or within a long way off, and during the bulling season it may be impossible to get the cows to him, on account of the weather, or that one has nobody at hand to take them. In this predicament, the bulling may pass off. The cow may fail to conceive, although experiencing, more than ever, desire for copulation. Moreover, cows which are bulling, who have not been in the habit of going out, become intractable; often they break their halters, make their escape, and come to harm, or injure, or even kill persons. The proprietor of the bull, not being forewarned, it may happen that after two or three leaps the animal fails in the act, the effect of which is rather to excite sexual desire than to calm it, such as happens when he is a bad calf-getter. Or the bull may prove too large for the cow, or beget a calf too large for parturition. Or the bull may be unwell. Or, as happens not unfrequently, the journey to the bull is postponed from day to day, until the cow loses all desire; or this may be done purposely to prolong her duration of yielding milk.

Rich food, and plenty of it, which is given to the cow to force her milk, is apt to engender disease, besides creating in her a desire for copulation. And, as an inflamed surface refuses generally to absorb the substances applied to it, surexcitation of the vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries, will, in like manner, be liable to continue to the failure of impregnation taking place, from lack of absorption of the fecundating fluid. Should the cow become with calf, then has the animal to encounter all the accidents and diseases attendant on gestation and parturition, &c.

1. The operation prolongs the milking period, and augments the *annual return* from such production.

In order to prove this assertion, I may repeat what has been before stated by my predecessors, based upon a series of facts whose authenticity is guaranteed; and afterwards, I may cite such facts as have occurred under my own cognizance, based upon certificates of cow-keepers, with the legalization of administrative authority; and, lastly, I may establish comparisons between the products of cows not castrated and cows that have undergone the operation.

From M. Levrat, of Lausanne, we learn that spayed cows yield, *annually*, for the first two or three years, *from a fourth to a third* more milk than they were in the habit of giving before the performance of the operation. And further trials convince M. Levrat, that the increase cannot be estimated at less than one-third of the annual amount.

M. Regire, of Bordeaux, asserts, that in five cases he experimented on, the cows yielded at least *double* the quantity they did before the operation.

And, lastly, M. Morin, veterinarian at the National Depot of Langueut, asserts that a cow spayed thirty or forty days after calving, or at the time that she is giving most milk, continues to yield, if not for the remainder of her life, at least for many years, the same large quantity of milk, and sometimes more than she gave at the moment of the performance of the operation.

M. Roche-Lubin is the only person opposed to this latter opinion. M. Prangé has shown, by his experiments, that there was no reason for him to repose on the authority of Roche-

Lubin, since they themselves had proved to him the uncertainty of castration having the effect of maintaining the congenital natural supply of milk, his own trials having varied in its results in this respect; nevertheless they have shown an *increase in the annual amount*. It appears of consequence that the operation of spaying should be performed at a proximate and proper time after calving.

This second part of M. Charlier's paper commences with an account of the cases in support of what he has already advanced, in which he shows, by proof positive, that in spite of the doubts and contrary assertions expressed, it remains for certain that spaying has the effect of prolonging the milking period, as well as of augmenting the annual supply of milk. From this he proceeds to show that,

2dly. Castration favors the fattening of cows. M. Magne, in his *Traité d'Hygiène Vétérinaire Appliquée*, gives a reason for this—if cow's flesh, he says, is in little estimation, that depends mostly on their not being fatted until they have grown old, and left off yielding milk. And further on, he adds, cows which give no milk, providing they be well fed, have their genital organs in a condition excited and ready for the male, and at this time become fat with difficulty. Hence arises the bad odor their meat acquires at the butchery, where *all cows are reckoned oxen*. If they were castrated, it would not be so, since that would destroy the more powerful influence against their fattening. By such a practice there would be no need of working young oxen up to the moment of their being put up to fatten. By aid of castration the cow as well would come in, and yield both milk and fat. Thus would the price of meat become lowered in the market. Contradicting the common assertion that castration is not favorable to fattening, and that it is physiologically impossible to obtain, at the same time, milk and meat from a cow who has undergone such an operation. Observation daily shows the contrary of this.

In regard to the observation that castration detracts from consumption, by lessening the number of calves, and that it detracts also from the reproduction of the species. If calves produced by persons who keep cows for milking purposes were made fat before they were sold to the butcher, I could not deny that this was true; but when one comes to know the fact that, in general, these productions are disposed of at a very low price, in despite of the law, almost immediately after they are dropped, to the country butchers or others, to be food for classes not so well off, we are led to think otherwise. So that, in point of fact, castration does not so much harm to the propagation of the species, but rather contributes, in stopping bad cows from breeding, to our advantage. Nor can I comprehend how such an objection can be raised, when every day we behold at the butchery an immense number of cows in calf.

THICK AND THIN SOWING.

NEVER in our remembrance did corn of all kinds look more encouraging than at the present time; and where it is isolated and not planted too thick, an unusually abundant crop may be expected. Last season we stated the possibility of obtaining from single grains of wheat, at the extreme distance of three feet apart, upwards of 80 perfect ears, containing 50 kernels each, or more than 4000 fold. Our specimens of last year, and of the growing crop this season for inspection, corroborates the assertion. This gives upwards of 10 qrs. per acre, from two pints of seed. We are also prepared to prove that isolated plants, one foot apart, at about six pints of seed per acre, will, under judicious treatment, also produce as great a crop; but if planted closer than this standard, it is an utter impossibility, as the plants then cannot perform their natural capabilities.

Respecting the opposite extreme—thick sowing, we now make the bold statement that every

grain of corn, whether wheat, barley, or oats, sown in the United Kingdom, simply from its extreme thickness, does not, and cannot yield one ordinary ear, say 40 fold, (nay, not even half as much,) from each grain; and were it so, as a necessary consequence, it would produce, of course, 40 times as much per acre as is sown, say two bushels or 128 pints of wheat, and 3 bushels or 192 pints of barley and oats, as an average quantity of seed usually sown. But such crops are never realized. Objections are raised, that by thin sowing late mildewed crops are sometimes the consequence; granted—but sowing early will be found to obviate this evil, and insure more forward and bountiful harvests.—*Hardy and Son, Maldon, Essex, in Agricultural Gazette.*

THE POINTS OF THE SPANISH FOWL.

THERE have of late been many inquiries and remarks in the "Poultry Chronicle" respecting Spanish fowls, and, as misapprehensions seem to exist on several points, I have thought it would be acceptable to your readers if I gave a short description of them, and of what are considered their principal merits in competition. The cocks should have upright, the hens, falling combs; but there is a peculiarity in this point, that birds reversing the carriage of combs, with perfectly white faces, would be judged more meritorious than others, faultless in this particular, but having red intermixed with white. It cannot be too strongly impressed on Spanish breeders and amateurs, that the purely white face is the most arbitrary rule in judging fowls in this breed, and will cover many trifling deficiencies. Of course, the plumage should be black, without mixture of any other color. The body should incline to a point, every way, to the tail, which should be ample, and carried cheerfully. The head should be long, and the face skinny; the beak strong; the legs long, compared with many other breeds, and, invariably, of a leaden blue shade.

Although cocks at seven months, and pullets at ten, ought to give promise of what they will be when they come to maturity, yet I would not advise the beginner to be precipitate in forming a judgment, and condemning those that are not apparently perfect, as many, and more especially pullets, are from eighteen months to two years in becoming really white, and it is undeniable that a Spanish hen improves up to three years old.—*Xeres, in Poultry Chronicle.*

UNUSUAL HEROISM OF A COCHIN CHINA FOWL.

PERICAPS, where opposed by so strong and powerful an antagonist, there has never been recorded an equal instance of determined valor, and dogged perseverance on the part of a fowl, as that displayed by the hero of the following anecdote. A gentleman having purchased at a public sale a pair of two-year-old Cochin fowls, took them to a property where they enjoyed the run of a large yard, unmolested by any other poultry. In less than three weeks the hen was found to have "stolen a nest," on the bare ground, behind some old timber in a vacant stable, and was sitting on fourteen eggs. The male bird seemed unusually interested in her occupation, and seated himself regularly about a yard from his mate nearly the whole of his time. Their owner, however, was not a little annoyed to find that during the night an egg had been purloined from the sitting hen; and later in the same day still another was missing. Acting under the impression that his losses proceeded from some youths in a workshop that overlooked his yard, (and whom he had frequently heard speak covetously of his favorites,) he determined to watch for the intruder, through a small fissure in an adjoining building. Shortly after taking his position, he observed a large rat creep stealthily towards the nest; on its approach the hen raised herself, but though apparently much alarmed, offered no opposition,

and the rat, after several ineffectual attempts, rolled an egg gently from the nest, and continued pushing it with its head towards a hole about five or six feet distant. At this juncture the cock, which till now had appeared quite a passive spectator of the whole affair, suddenly rushed upon the aggressor, and following up his advantages by a rapid succession of blows with the feet and spurs, still persevered until he had driven the rat into a corner; here, however, a change took place in "the fortune of war;" and the latter, summoning up all its courage, jumped upon the head of the cock, inflicting at the same time a serious bite through the swallow, which caused the fowl to fall from its feet and struggle violently with its wings. The owner, greatly troubled at this apparently unequal contest now hastened to the rescue; his surprise, however, was great on finding, when he reached the combatants, the cock standing upon the rat, which had fixed firm hold of its opponent through the foot. This strange warfare was "allowed now to take its own course," and soon drew to a close, for the Cochin seized its adversary by the nape of the neck, and at one pull literally scalped it. From the hemorrhage that instantly took place, the result was no longer dubious, the grip of the rat slackened, and he sank dead at the feet of our courageous favorite. The matter, however, was not altogether settled, for after two or three exultant crowings, the Cochin commenced a cannibal's feast, devouring the head, and part of the intestines. The writer of this paragraph saw the remnants of the defeated the same evening; they then weighed three quarters of a pound. Great inflammation ensued to the cock's wounds, he being bitten in eleven places, chiefly about the comb and wattles, but it is satisfactory to relate he at length perfectly recovered.—*E., in Poultry Chronicle.*

MIXING SAWDUST WITH MANURES.

THE manufacture of Animal and Vegetable Matters—such as fish refuse, butchers' offal, urine, sawdust, moss or peat earth—into manure, and their application to the soil, has long been a subject of anxious inquiry; and that part of it involved in the proposition of Lord Berners, of mixing sawdust with sheep's dung and urine, like other suggestions for economizing the volatile and soluble elements of manure on the farm, now so frequently wasted, is deserving of special notice at this time.

Glancing briefly at old practices first, our forefathers used sawdust for littering their stables, cow houses, sheep-pens, piggeries, and poultry houses, the whole being afterwards mixed together and used as farm-yard manure. Sawyers and carpenters, again, who had none of the above provisions, mixed it in their dung-hills for growing potatoes; while fishermen used it for smoking fish, and mixing in their ash-pits along with fish refuse, selling the compost to farmers. With these practices many localities are familiar to this day, and have been so from time immemorial.

Of these plans, the mixing of sawdust with sheep's dung, urine, slaughterhouse and fish offal, is, perhaps, the most deserving of consideration, because the fermentative qualities of such articles are the best adapted to overcome the comparatively indestructible nature of the dust. Hitherto the great objection to sawdust of wood, as manure, has been their slow decomposition. Immediate activity is necessary to give value to manure, and this is what sawdust does not possess. Excrementary and offal matters, on the contrary, are from their nature subject to rapid decomposition, so much so, that half their fertilizing value is not unfrequently lost. Indeed it is impossible to estimate the loss arising from this source. Now, if the mixing of the two together will effect the decomposition of the former, while it avoids the loss sustained in the latter, the gain must consequently be great.

What gives peculiar value to composts of this

kind is their disintegrated state; they are fit for trilling in along with the seed by corn or turnip drills at once. Their freeness from sand and other heavy and comparatively useless mineral substances is another merit. The difference between the expense of applying farm-yard manure and guano, for instance, is considerable, while the advantages gained by expedition in seed time are even of greater importance. The addition of 50 per cent. of sand and clay as when urine, fish gut, &c., were mixed with earth doubles the expense and time of application; and this, if the distance is great, may exceed the value of the manure itself.

The prime cost of the article would be little more than the carriage, while in most localities the supply would obviously be great. We have only to examine our timber yards for evidence of this. How many ingenious plans have even been contrived for carrying the sawdust down the stream which drives the saw-mill, or into the fire of the steam engine where steam power is used.

Now that artificial manures have become an agricultural necessity, it is the duty as well as the interest of every one to look first to the resources within his own reach for a supply, and *lastly* to the market for any balance required. To neglect the former, relying entirely upon the latter for Peruvian guano, &c., and then complain of high prices, is inconsistency and folly. Were every farmer to procure annually so many tons of sawdust, ground peat, or charred vegetable matter of any kind, which could be had for little money, and to mix them with the excrements of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., adding such other articles as peculiar circumstances required, it would exercise a very salutary effect upon the extravagant prices now paid for all kinds of artificial manures. If a farmer can thus manufacture at home a good article for 20s. as he can purchase for £5, (and this can be done in many cases,) the course which he ought to steer is plain.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

VARIETY OF FOOD NECESSARY.

It is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively with arrow-root—it becomes fat, it is true, but, alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment, as their own horse.

COMPOSITION OF MILK.—Milk, according to the analysis of Henri and Chevalier, is composed as follows:

Casein, pure curd,	4.48
Butter,	3.18
Milk sugar,	4.77
Saline matter,	0.60
Water,	87.02

100.00

REARING CALVES.

In rearing full-blooded, high-priced animals, when the object is simply to raise fine calves, without any regard to cost of keep, allowing the calf to run with the cow is probably the best course to pursue, as it certainly is the most natural. But in ordinary cases, when butter commands a good price, we should never allow rearing calves to suck the cow. Fresh milk is eminently nutritious, and furthermore, is just adapted to the wants of a young animal. Until the calf is a week or so old, perhaps nothing can be substituted for fresh milk, but afterwards a gradual substitution may take place with no detriment to the calf; and it is certain that the same amount of nutriment can be obtained in a variety of substances at much less cost.

In England it is generally customary to give rearing calves "linseed tea," mixed with skimmed milk. Many think that calves do better on this food than on fresh milk alone. The linseed is soaked in water for forty-eight hours. It is then placed in a cauldron, with seven quarts of water to one of seed, and boiled gently for two hours, and constantly stirred, to prevent burning at the bottom. It becomes gelatinous on cooling. About half a pint of jelly is given to each calf, thoroughly mixed with warm skimmed milk, twice a day. Instead of linseed, oil-cake meal is frequently used. Two large tablespoonfuls are given to each calf twice a day, increasing the quantity with the age of the calf. It is easily prepared. Moisten the meal with cold water, and then pour over it a quantity of hot water, and let it simmer on the stove for a short time, just precisely as in making porridge. It is then stirred into the milk with the hand, crushing all the lumps. The calves are exceedingly fond of it. For calves of six weeks' old, we prefer it even to linseed itself. It is more nitrogenous, and it would appear to be better calculated to favor muscular development and bone formation than linseed or fresh milk alone. Pea-meal or Indian corn meal is also employed for mixing with skim milk, as a substitute for the loss of butter in the milk. Rice-meal, sago, and many other rich carbonaceous foods, are also recommended; but for rearing calves, linseed, oil-cake, or pea-meal, in our opinion, is far preferable to other substance.

Rearing calves should not be tied up. They require exercise. A small paddock or orchard, with a warm shed to run into in stormy weather and nights, is best. When calves are young, green grass generally produces looseness or diarrhoea. As long as they are lively and take their food well, there need be no apprehension from a thin discharge of feces. Milk thickened with wheaten flour, or a little prepared carbonate of lime, is good for looseness, and if the case is serious, a few drops of laudanum may be given. In case of costiveness, rhubarb is the best aperient for calves, though castor oil and epsom salts are frequently given. But the less medicine a calf, or any other animal gets, the better. A little care in regard to their food will generally render medicine unnecessary. If they are troubled with the louse, give them a little sulphur; it will purify the blood, and rid them of the parasite at the same time.—*Wool Grower.*

THE WHEAT CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

One of the most gratifying indications of the permanent prosperity of California, is the great and rapid increase of her agricultural resources. Two years ago we were known only as a mining country, and the impression was, that, but for our mineral resources, the State would be valueless. This idea has not only been proved erroneous, but the fact has been fully established that this is one, or can be made one of the best agricultural States in the Union. Nowhere can wheat, oats, barley and most kinds of vegetables, be grown with less labor and expense than here. The soil is fertile and the climate un-

qualed. What is called the wet season, during which crops grow without irrigation, is much longer than what is called the growing season in the Eastern States. In addition to this, prices in mining countries are generally higher than in any other. It is true, that we have no foreign market for our surplus agricultural products, and whenever the market becomes glutted with an article that will not bear long transportation, (as is now the case with potatoes,) the article becomes nearly or quite valueless. But when the agricultural interests and the general business of the country, become more thoroughly settled, such extremes in prices as we have witnessed will not be likely to occur. Because potatoes are a dollar a pound this year, farmers will not again plant nothing but potatoes, and thereby render the crop not worth carrying to market. That wholesome monitor, experience, will learn them to divide their crops so as to meet the wants of the people. By pursuing this course, we have no doubt but farming will prove a more remunerative and reliable business in California, than it is in any other State in the Union.

It is now estimated that sufficient wheat will be grown in California to supply the entire demand until the next year's crop. If this be true, the quantity of flour now on hand can hardly be expected to advance in price, nor can it with what shipments have been and probably will be made, be expected that flour will be extravagantly high during the present year. While we like to see every man fairly and handsomely rewarded for his capital and labor, we dislike to see forestaling in the necessities of life, thereby compelling the many to pay exorbitant prices for the benefit of a few. Every person must see how much better it is that steady and remunerative prices should rule, and that the money should be paid to our own people, than it is for fluctuating prices to prevail, and the money sent out in the country. We trust that we have reached a point where the necessity of relying upon others for flour has ceased.—*California Exchange.*

BASIS OF GOOD FARMING.

MR. ISAAC MOORE who farms one hundred and fifty acres of clay loam, with limestone diffused through it and in position (and surely no better soil could be desired than this) on Clover street, Brighton, Monroe County, N. Y., writes us that his usual average per acre are as follows:

Indian Corn—75 bushels; extra yields, 80, 90 to 100.
Potatoes—formerly 250 to 400 bushels; latterly 200.
Wheat—(50 acres,) 25 to 35 and 40 bushels, rarely 50.
Oats—(little sown,) once 489 bushels from five acres; seed 22 bushels.
Hay—2 to 3 tons; once 4½ tons.

These are large crops; and we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Moore has built the "Clover st. Seminary," and endowed a Professorship out of the profits of such farming. But how he does it is the important point. The natural richness of his soil is undoubtedly; but a majority of farmers on just such soil do not obtain half so large crops. Here is the explanation:

"I never sell straw; this goes back in some shape to the land. My barn-yard yields me many hundreds of wagon-loads of manure; what I fail to get on to my lands in the spring of the year, I keep as 'bank deposit' till autumn.

"But clover and plaster are the great fertilizers of the soil of Western New-York. When I sow wheat, oats or barley, I sow ten to twelve pounds of clover to the acre. Any farmer who will follow this process for fertilizing need never go to Peru to obtain guano. His farm will never run down. I have cultivated roots but little. What I have done, I have found profit-

able. Many neighboring farmers cultivate largely of carrots, beets and turnips for stock and teams."—*Tribune.*

TO DESTROY VERMIN ON ANIMALS AND TREES.

ONE of the editors of the *New-Orleans Picayune*, G. W. Kendal, in his letter from Paris to that journal, gives the subjoined recipe for destroying vermin on animals, plants and trees. The remedy is simple, easy of application, and worthy of at least a trial:

The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes—one gramme of that gum to a litre of water—French measure—and, by means of a large brush to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectively prevent others from approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with this mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use. I can only say that if a simple solution of aloes and water will kill or drive away ants from peach and other trees in Texas and other parts of the South, the discovery will be hailed with pleasure. At all events there is no harm in trying the experiment. A French litre is a little less than three of our pints—a gramme is the five hundredth part of a French pound. A little aloes, if used at all, will thus go a great way. Were I troubled with ants and other vermin in Texas, I should certainly try Raspail's solution.

DEEP PLOWING.

THE season having again returned when farmers are busily engaged in turning the sod, or stirring the soil, I will add my testimony in addition to others, in favor of deep plowing. Four years ago I purchased the farm on which I now reside. Being a stranger in this section, I commenced plowing my land with deep furrows—which some of my neighbors noticing, they remonstrated, saying that I was turning up ground so poor that nothing would grow. I will remark here, that the farm has been tilled for 20 or more years, till the soil was supposed to be exhausted. My faith being strong, I continued to plow as deep as I could, and, I believe, with good results; from 32 acres of land I gathered over 1,500 bushels of corn.

In the fall of the same year I plowed a lot of some 9 acres of wheat. This was contrary to common custom, as the old fallow system was then, and is yet to some extent, in vogue. From this field I had cut a light crop of grass. When I was plowing this field, some inquired what I was plowing for. I told them for wheat. The reply was, "You will not get your seed. The last crop did not yield 5 bushels to the acre." Well, that was discouraging; but I let the teams go on—the first team drawing the Eagle C, and the next a sub-soil. I will remark here, that the field should have been plowed earlier, as this was the last of August and the first of September. The wheat was sown without any manure, the last of September, and the yield next season was over 22 bushels per acre. The ground was seeded, but did not take well.

The next season I pastured it till after harvest, and plowed it with a double or Michigan plow, followed by a sub-soil, and sowed the 24th of September with Hutchinson and Soule's wheat; and the yield, I think, was not less than 33 bushels per acre. The only manure for the last crop, besides the poor and closely eaten grass sod, was 30 loads of leached ashes,

and some 9 or 10 of muck and marl, scattered broad-cast over the field just previous to sowing. The ground is now worth 50 per cent. more than it was 4 years ago.

It may not answer to turn up the soil to a much greater depth than usual at first, but a gradual deepening can be practised with advantage in almost all cases. I have heard some say that they plowed deep; and when interrogated how deep, would say 6 or 8 inches. When I plowed the above field the last time, the depth was twelve inches, followed by the sub-soil going some 6 or 10 inches deeper.—*I. A. CLARK, in Rural New-Yorker.*

A HINT TO STOCK GROWERS.—If any thing like the present prices of live stock are maintained for any considerable length of time, there will be a fine opportunity for somebody to make money, as somebody undoubtedly is doing already. A gentleman in South Carolina, writing to parties in New-Haven, throws a hint respecting the manner in which it may be done, as follows:

The steamers from Florida bring into Charleston a good many cattle, which are bought very low there. The beef is small, but very fine and in good order. I should think a New-Havener could make a good business by going to Florida for cattle. It costs nothing to raise them there, except to keep them from straying away; the prairies afford them food all the year. A low deck schooner of 150 tons, could bring near 70 or 80 of them, at an expense of \$9 to \$10 each. When beef is worth 18 to 20 cents in New-York, I should think it would pay. The cattle can be bought in Florida, I believe, for \$10 to \$12 per head, and I suppose they will average 500 or 600 lbs. each. Tens of thousands of barrels of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina flour, have been shipped from Charleston this season, for Europe and New-York. The South can supply the North with immense quantities of flour, &c., when they turn in for it. They are beginning to raise it for the North and for Europe.

SOAKED CORN FOR HORSES.—One of the most successful and judicious farmers in the vicinity of Baltimore, effects a saving of from one-third to one-half of his corn, by soaking it thoroughly before feeding. His method is this: Two empty vessels, hogsheads, or something similar, are placed in his cellar where there is no danger from frost, and filled to the chime, with ears of corn. He then pours in water till the receptacles are filled. When well soaked, the corn is fed to the horses, and when the contents of one cask are consumed, it is again filled, and the animals fed from the other. Even cobs, soaked in a similar manner, but in pickle instead of pure water, are eagerly devoured by cows, especially if the usual allowance of salt is withheld. The corn cob contains a large quantity of nutriment, and is by far too valuable to be thrown away.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 18, 1854.

GRAIN WINNOWERS—Joseph Bone, of Warrenton, O.: I do not claim the mere separation of grain into several grades according to specific gravity, by the action of the suction fan and the arrangement of a single set of tubes, as such is well known.

But I claim arranging and connecting a series of two or more sets of separating passages, as set forth, so that the grain may be carried through the entire series of separating passages as often as required by the operator for thoroughly cleaning and separating the same.

DYING GRAIN.—S. B. Robinson, of Oswego, N. Y.: I claim a trough or cylinder with a perforated bottom provided with a conveyor or stirrer, in combination with a blast of heated air forced through the perforated bottom mentioned, constructed and arranged as described.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

HINTS FOR THE GARDEN.

LET the spaces between growing plants or vegetables, be thoroughly broken up and pulverized, and they will not be liable to bake so hard again during the season. We have been surprised at the success of an intelligent amateur near this city, in hastening forward his plants, simply by raking the soil deep every day or two, and thus keeping it very light. He remarked that it proved every way superior to mulching.

Let all plants be fearlessly thinned out. Few do this sufficiently early. It is impossible to raise fine flowers, fruits or vegetables, if the plants are crowded. We often see good gardens ruined by the disinclination to pull up and throw away strong, valuable plants, when growing too thickly.

Put raspberries and blackberries in the best possible condition for bearing, by loosening the soil without disturbing the roots; an occasional watering with soap-suds from the wash, is excellent for most plants. It is not yet too late to set out celery for winter. Be sure to give it the best cultivation, for it will well reward your labor.

Pinch back the leading shoots of melons, cucumbers and tomatoes, if it is desired to have them produce abundantly, otherwise they will be in danger of running too much to vines. Most of the products are on the side shoots, as will be seen by a little observation.

If grape leaves are troubled with the slug worm, syringe or shower them freely with soap suds. If black ants infest the garden, pour boiling water on their nests, and drop bits of camphor gum in their paths. If the snail slug covers the garden, line their course with salt, being careful that the salt does not come in contact with and kill plants. If the worm gnaws the young peach tree, pour upon him boiling water, and surround the trunk of the tree with lime and ashes.

If the gooseberry exhibits symptoms of mildew, shower with soap-suds and mulch with salt hay, or fresh hay sprinkled with salt water or brine.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Mr. PEABODY, in his address before one of the Georgia Horticultural Societies, says:

Here we may have two or three crops of Irish potatoes; two or three crops of green corn; English peas in the spring and fall; cabbages

of the finest quality the year round; cauliflower and brocoli in the spring and winter: onions and leeks perpetually; turnips and celery almost continually, and every thing else in their season, in the greatest perfection and abundance. No intelligent house-wife in our favored land, need be without a variety of choice vegetables upon her table each day in the year, and I am gratified to see the evidences of this fact exhibited here at this festival.

HORTICULURE IN HAWAII.

THE following excellent remarks are taken from a report by Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY, recorded in the transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, which we reviewed at page 217.

There is not, in the whole range of our various pursuits and occupations, one fancy, one vocation, so unalloyed, in all its delightful and fascinating phases, as the cultivation of a garden. The enjoyment and gratification afforded by all other pursuits are to be found in practical horticulture, and still a balance in its favor over them all combined. The florist unites in his collection of flowers, as many fancies as would occupy a large proportion of the community, and extracts gratification and pleasure from each and all of them. The fortunate possessor of one of the invaluable works of the old masters does not rejoice over his Reubens, Rafael or Paul Potter, with more ecstasy than does the florist over his Tulip or Carnation bed, nor does the owner of a superb picture gallery more proudly point to his choicest gems of art than does the florist his choice flower beds. The Conchologist may boast of his collection of rare and beautiful shells, perhaps excelling in variety and rarity, those of all his neighbors, but he is compelled to see them in their wondrous sameness—there they lie, an inanimate mass without change or variety; and how few persons are competent to judge of or derive gratification from them. Whilst the flower garden is one constant scene of variety, every succeeding morning developing some new beauty, in the freshly expanded petals of some charming and fragrant flower; the musty antiquarian sits in his gloomy and solitary chamber, poring over his collection of ancient coins and other melancholy relics of past ages from which no ingenuity can extract one cheering idea. He cannot, if he would, give a seed or a cutting to a fellow admirer; whilst the florist can share his pleasure with a friend, and still have his treasure undiminished. The lover of a garden is a collector and propagator of new and never changing delights. The intense anxiety with which he watches the germination of a new or choice seed and the progress of a young plant to maturity, in the opening of the first flower, is a pleasurable sensation unknown to other pursuits, and if the newly-developed blossom should surpass in beauty or fragrance his previous collection, his hopes are consummated and his pleasure complete. The horticulturist does not visit his collection to find them precisely as they presented themselves on his previous visit. He finds something new every day; whilst the possessor of a picture, valuable coin, or even a collection of natural history, is doomed to view them constantly in precisely the same aspect, without variety. The gardener is amply repaid for all toil and exertion, by his fruits, flowers and vegetables, and he is not obliged to search for a connoisseur to share his pleasures, as every body can appreciate the delight of a flower and fruit garden. Another advantage which a horticulturist possesses over all other pursuits, is, that it is within the reach of all—the humblest cottager can cultivate his little patch—the citizen can have his blooming flower pots as easily as the peer can rejoice on his Chatsworth or Eaton Hall.

If you would have a good servant, serve yourself.

THE FUCHSIA.

Now, that we have got in our best varieties of this flower all the properties it may be expected to be made to possess, it behoves us to exert ourselves to grow specimens in the shortest possible time, worthy of the fine blooms which many of the kinds produce. If pyramidal plants are wanted, (and if they are not grown in this way their beauties are not seen to advantage,) cuttings should be taken from the short-jointed wood of the present year's growth, but not in too tender a state; for when the wood is too soft they are apt to shrivel and damp off. Use 4-inch pots well drained; then fill up with a compost of leaf-soil and sand, pressing firmly and surfacing with silver sand; then plant the cuttings all round the sides of the pot. Water gently with a fine watering-pot, and finish by plunging the pots in a mild moist bottom-heat in the propagating pit or frame, where they will soon emit fine young rootlets. Shade on warm sunny days to prevent their drooping and getting scorched. When they can stand handling with safety, pot singly in 3-inch pots into a lightish compost of loam, leaf-soil, and a little sand to keep it open. Plunge again for a few days where they were before, which will assist them in taking hold of the new soil. Then remove them to a warm pit or Vinery, where the temperature will range between 60° at night and 70° by day; the atmosphere should be kept moist, so as to induce them to make short-jointed wood. When the pots are full of roots, give a shift into a 6-inch pot, using a rather rich compost of nearly two-thirds strong fibry loam, and one-third of old cow droppings, leaf-soil, and sand, mixing all the parts well, so as to thoroughly incorporate them. Care must be taken to secure good open drains by placing a large potshred over the hole in the pot, with smaller pieces over that and around it, and a little moss over all to keep it from getting choked up. The plants will now be pushing vigorously, and laterals will be breaking forth freely. The main stem must now be tied to a neat stick, to keep it upright. When the laterals have grown a little past their first joint pinch them back to it; they will now push a couple of fresh shoots. Let this pinching be confined to the four lower tiers of laterals, the rest may be allowed to grow. The plants may now get a slight mulching of sheep dung, and be permitted to come into bloom, when they should be removed to the front table in the plant house, where they will flower freely for some time. It will now be December, therefore they should be allowed a season of rest, say in a cold pit, after they have been permitted to ripen their wood. They should be protected from frost, and should receive little water until the middle or end of February, when they may get a more liberal supply. They may be taken to a warm pit or Vinery in March, where they will soon show indications of rapid growth. After they have made a start they should be turned out of their pots and their roots examined, re-potting into 10-inch pots, in which they should be flowered. For soil, use strong, rich, fibry loam, with about a third of well-decomposed cow droppings, and a little leaf-soil and sand to keep the soil porous. They should be pruned back to the last joint, from which they will push two strong shoots, and if kept pinched, as directed for last season, they will soon form handsome plants. Secure a good leader now, as they will be growing rapidly. By the middle of April a mulching of sheep dung will be found beneficial; but this should be used so as not to look unseemly. The bottom branches should be permitted to attain the length of a couple of joints before pinching, so as to get a good broad basis. After the laterals have broken out again, they should then be pinched back, stopping regularly as the plant grows, so as to secure a well-formed specimen. They should not be stopped after the second week in June, and by the latter end of that month they should be set in a conspicuous place

in the green-house or conservatory, where, by the middle of July, they will be coming into fine bloom, and will continue in that condition until October, provided a shade be applied on hot sunny days, which also preserves the color. Bees are often very destructive to the flowers, and should therefore be excluded. When their beauty is nearly exhausted they should be removed to a cold pit, to afford room for the winter inmates of the house. The same treatment during this winter as was recommended for last, will be all they will require till spring, when they may be pruned and started according to the time they are required to be in bloom. They should be re-potted, as last season, in 10-inch pots, for which the roots should be cut back, so as to admit plenty of fresh soil. The middle of March will be found a very good season for propagating Fuchsias. A few oldish plants should be started early in the season for this purpose. Cuttings struck at this period will enable you to get nice little plants the same season for specimens the following year.—W. F., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

For the American Agriculturist.

PLUM CURCULIO:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having just returned from a visit to one of the best and handsomest gardens we have in our part of the country, cared for and brought to its present state of perfection by one of the most successful gardeners I ever met with, I sit down to communicate a portion of intelligence I received from the gardener. It is a private garden, and I have no permission to communicate his name. No where have I ever seen strawberries brought to such splendid perfection as here. The immense quantities they gather on a small space of ground bearing ample testimony to this fact, and I understand this is accomplished by keeping the unproductive plants well thinned out, so that every plant is a prolific bearer.

But my great object in writing just now is to name the fact of his successfully combating the *curculio*. He assures me he raised for two seasons past, full crops of plums, loaded so that the limbs had to be supported, and does not injure the fruit at all, but the trees will not make the growth they otherwise would. I saw the celebrated *Silem Plum*, the most delicious and profitable for market or desert. No plum that can be named in any catalogue that I have ever seen, can, in *all respects*, be compared with this plum. The Yellow Gage and Jefferson fall but little short of it, however. But to the remedy of the *curculio*. He syringes the trees when the fruit is setting, with sulphur and lime water.

Morristown, N. J.

W. DAY.

SHORTENING-IN LIMA BEANS AND SQUASHES.—The *Family Visitor* states that clipping the shoots of Lima beans, when about six feet high, produces an abundant crop, the beans ripening in August. Squashes, the vines of which are nipped after two or three squashes had formed, were larger and ripened better. By cutting out the early bearing branches, a succession of squashes was obtained through the summer. Tomatoes which grew on an excessively rich piece of ground, were benefitted by shortening, new and more vigorous shoots successively pushing out in place of those which were clipped.

CURE FOR MELON BUGS.—Dr. Hull, of Newburgh, raised a large crop of melons by a process thus stated in the *Horticulturist*:

Bugs were completely expelled by watering the plants daily with a strong decoction of quassia, made by pouring four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of quassia, in a barrel, and after twelve hours, filling the barrel with water. The intolerable squash or pumpkin bug was thoroughly driven off by a decoction of double strength, containing a pound of glue

to ten gallons to make it adhere. The result was, a product of sixteen hundred superb melons, on less than one-sixth of an acre of ground.

GARDENING FOR THE YOUNG.

We commend the following beautiful remarks from a valued correspondent, to the attention of parents and guardians.

The absorbing pleasures of a garden offer a natural and readily appreciated attraction to the young, and I am convinced from much experience, that no other pursuit will operate so favorably on the youthful mind, as the culture of flowers. Nature has implanted in every infant an innate love of flowers, and it is the bounden duty of all who are entrusted with the responsible duty of educating and developing the infant faculties, taste and propensities, to guide and direct them to such pursuits as are most likely to refine and improve them. What other pursuit, I would ask, is so entirely guileless and unalloyed, and what is there in the whole range of creation so perfectly in harmony with the untainted and pure mind of the child fresh from the hand of its Creator, as the enjoyment of his most charming as it is his purest handiwork, as displayed in a flower garden. Teach then, the child to till and cultivate flowers—they will assuredly win their own way to its affections, and you lay the foundation of a love for the sweetest and purest of all earthly pursuits, which in after life, when the allurements of the wicked world are gathered around him, will win him from and shelter him against their dangerous blandishments. I can say with perfect truth, that the happiest hours I have ever spent in a long and chequered life have been in the society of my flower garden, and it has this additional advantage, that while many of the gaieties and pleasures which fascinate us in early life, cease to please in the decline of life, the flower garden loses not one jot of its fascination to our latest hour.

HOEING WHEAT.—Yesterday afternoon we took an hour's stroll in the country—a luxury we seldom enjoy. We noticed a novel feature introduced in farming, which we doubt not will be new to many of our farmers.

Charles Hinman, one of the most thorough and skilful agriculturists in Western New-York, was actually hoeing a field of wheat, containing twenty acres. The wheat was sown in drills, and five or six men each taking four or five rows, hoeing between each row with a garden hoe, stirring up the soil, and destroying most of the weeds. The expense is about five dollars an acre. This probably, is the first experiment of the kind in the country.—*Lockport Journal*.

HEAVY BUSINESS IN POTATOES.—The *Norfolk Argus* states that the farmers and others in that city and vicinity are now doing a large business in potatoes. More than two thousand barrels are regularly sent by each steamer to New-York. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. The Baltimore boats cannot take on board near as many barrels as are daily sent to the depot. They sell readily at Norfolk, at \$4 per barrel, and command a handsome profit in the Northern markets. The *Norfolk Beacon* says that Mr. Munden raised from 25 bushels of Irish potatoes, for which he gave \$1.50 a bushel, a crop which sold for \$806. After paying all expenses, the net profit amounted to \$698. The same paper states that on Thursday one farmer sent \$1140 worth of cucumbers, to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THERE is a town in Maine called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at *Random*. He was taken up as a vagrant.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

AN EARLY ISSUE.—To give our Printers a holiday, this week, and also to allow of some repairs to our Steam Engine, we put our paper to press two days earlier than usual; and we have had less time for preparing choice matter, or for guarding against typographical errors.

Letters from S. and one or two others came in too late for this number.

TIMES OF HOLDING STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.—In two or three weeks we wish to commence publishing a list of the times at which these various fairs are to be held. Will our friends in various parts of the county please send us in, at an early date, such information on this subject as they may be able to give.

GREAT BUTTER COWS.

THE *Boston Cultivator* states that an Alderney cow owned by Mr. THOMAS MOTLEY, Jr., of Jamaica Plains, produced 511½ lbs. of butter from 11th May, 1853, to 26th April, 1854, which is at the rate of about 1 lb. 7½ oz. per day. Her owner says, that it took *exactly* five quarts of milk to make one pound of butter. This does not make the milk of the Alderney so rich as that of two Devon heifers belonging to the editor of the *Boston Plowman*, Mr. BUCKMINSTER, which he says produced last October one pound of butter for every four quarts of milk.

We do not intend to dispute the word of either of the above gentlemen; but when such extraordinary stories are told, it is so easy to make mistakes, that the thing should be put beyond a question of doubt. For example—the milk should be carefully measured in the presence of two or more intelligent men, and the kind of measure, whether wine or beer measure be stated. It should then be put away under a lock and key. When ready to be skimmed, the same persons should be present and measure the cream after taken from the milk, and then the skimmed milk, to see if the quantity of both agree with the first measurement of the new milk. Then the cream should be weighed and churned in their presence; the butter carefully worked, then weighed; then the buttermilk weighed, to see if both agreed with the weight of the cream. No salt should be allowed to be worked in the butter, or if so, it should be weighed and recorded. The butter should then be taken to the market, and sold in the presence of two or more market-men. They should then give the price at which it sold, and their opinion as to its quality. Nothing less than

this will ever be entirely satisfactory in regard to such extraordinary productions.

A friend of ours who has a first-rate herd of Alderney cows, informs us that he gets only one pound of butter at best, from between seven and eight quarts of milk. The most we ever heard of being produced in Great Britain, was one pound for six quarts of milk, and the same with Devons.

No one is a greater admirer of pure bred, fine cows than we are, and it always gives us great pleasure to record evidences of their superiority in milk, butter, and beef; but we are heartily tired of seeing incredible stories of their doings going the rounds of the papers, unless better attested than usual. The standing boast of every nawkish speaker and writer on these subjects in Massachusetts, is the *Oaks cow*, and that she produced 484½ lbs. of butter in 219 days, which is at the rate, within a fraction, of 2 lbs. 3 oz. per day. *She must have been fed on butter to have done this!* But what practical man of sense believes this statement. True it is recorded in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; and so it is recorded in the English Stud Book, or somewhere else, that the horse *Firetail, ran a mile in a minute!* What sane breeder, or trainer, or racer of the blood horse of modern days credits this record? Not one; they know it never was, nor never will be in the power of horse flesh to perform such a feat. We do not accuse Mr. OAKS of reporting what he supposed was an untruth, we simple say, he was *mistaken in his figures* some way. The cow never walked that could produce so much butter in the time mentioned, and what is more, she never will—our readers may depend on that. Who can tell what amount of salt was added to this butter, or how much buttermilk remained in it, which ought to have been worked out in order to make it of good marketable quality?

SUBTERRANEAN AIR ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF VEGETATION.

THERE is now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace from Holland, a long pointed iron socket attached to a wooden handle, labelled "to promote the growth of fruit trees." The mode of using is not specified, and we can only conjecture that it is for making holes and breaking up the earth around the roots—not a bad idea, we think.

It has seldom occurred to farmers, but is a fact, nevertheless, worthy all due consideration, that air beneath the surface of the ground, is just as essential to the growth of the tree or vegetable, as air and light above it. A light or porous soil, or a well manured one, which is always porous, affords a continued; though limited circulation of air, and thereby secures its contact with the roots and its fibers. This is indispensably requisite to all healthy vegetable growth excepting aquatic plants.

This principle will satisfactorily account for the great improvement in crops which follows sub soil draining on compact soils, which seemed to be wholly independent of any such aid. It is not the quantity of water that is thus removed which makes the difference, but the augmented circulation of air thus introduced through the drains; and especially the breaking up and disintegration of the heavy soil which is inevitably secured by these aerial and humid currents.

DO KING BIRDS EAT BEES?

The agricultural papers are discussing this knotty question *pro* and *con*. Some contend with great vehemence that they do, and others with equal earnestness that they do not. Now both are right and both are wrong, dependent entirely by what they understand by the word "bees." If they mean *working bees*, then one party is mistaken; for we do not believe either a king bird, or indeed, any other bird, could swallow many of them before they would inevitably be stung to death. If they mean *drone* bees, then they are right, as drones have no sting, and may be swallowed with impunity. We have often seen king birds perch themselves on a tree over bee-hives, and as the bees flew out, dive, catch, and swallow them. An old bee-master informed us that he has frequently shot the king birds after doing so, yet never found any other than drone bees in their crops. We thought this question settled years ago, for we well recollect that such an understanding of the matter was common among farmers and their children when we were boys.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently sold his entire herd of Short-horn cattle into the State of Indiana. They were about sixty in number, of all ages, comprising many excellent animals. The descendants of his imported bull, Duke of Exeter, (10,152,) were remarkably choice. This bull unfortunately died last April. Had he lived, his value would probably have added one thousand dollars or more to the amount of the sales. We learn that the herd sold in the aggregate for upwards of \$9,000. We congratulate the enterprising farmers of Indiana on the acquisition of this important addition to their stocks of blood cattle, and have little doubt that their fullest expectations in improvement will be realized.

Mr. ALLEN at the same time sold 13 fine young South-down rams, and a few Middlesex pigs, all which go into the same region of country, the eastern counties of Indiana. Mr. A., having disposed of his Short-horn cattle, will continue to breed his Devons, of which he has a select herd of about twenty-five, with an imported bull from the herd of Mr. QUARTLY, one of the most celebrated breeders in Devonshire, England. He has also a flock of about 150 choice South-down sheep, which are bred to imported rams from the celebrated flock of Mr. WEBB, of Braham, England.

DUTCHES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Paine for a list of the premiums to be awarded at the next annual show of this Society, which is to be held at Washington Hollow, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26th and 27th. The last show we attended and reported somewhat at length. It was a very fine one, but we are glad to learn from several connected with the Society, that there is a manifest determination on the part of all the members to make the next show excel all former ones. We hope this may be the case, and that each member will contribute his or her individual share of labor and effort to make it so. This Society has what few other societies have, viz., permanent grounds and buildings al-

prepared, and their whole effort can be directed to getting together the articles for exhibition.

WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held their annual meeting on the 17th of May, and made arrangements for holding a Fair at Milwaukie, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October. The officers for this year are—

President—E. W. EGERTON, Waukesha.

Secretary—ALBERT C. INGHAM, Madison.

Treasurer—SAMUEL MARSHALL, Madison.

CONNECTICUT RIVER STEAMBOATS.

For those who are called by business or pleasure, to visit central or northern New-England, we know of no cheaper, safer, or more pleasant route than that by the way of the Connecticut river Steamers. Travelers can go on board at 4 o'clock P. M. at New-York, spend the evening as comfortably as if in a home parlor, lodge in ample state rooms, and in the morning wake up at Hartford refreshed, and ready to take any one of the early trains that leave that city for the east, west, north, and south. In like manner those leaving Hartford at 8½ P. M., wake at New-York the next morning.

On Monday of last week, we made this trip on the GRANITE STATE, which is one of the strongest built and safest boats that leave New-York harbor. Her chief officers are captain JOSEPH H. KING; mate, ELIAS H. SNOW; clerk, H. B. CLARE; chief engineer, ALBERT C. WILSON. That these officers are gentlemen in every sense of the word, a multitude of those who have traveled with them will abundantly testify. Having in former years been often called over this route on business, we had come to recognize Mr. Snow as one of its indispensable attaches. He began his labors here when a boy, and for 22 years has hardly failed of passing daily between Hartford and New-York, whenever the river has not been blocked by ice. We would give no little sum to see a full list of the Yankee notions that have during this long period been entrusted to his care, while on their way to the metropolitan city from Middletown, Hartford, and a score of other manufacturing towns to the northward. It is a great convenience to find on the same route through a long series of years, the same faithful agents to whom one can entrust his business; and such men should not, as they will not, be forgotten by those whom they have faithfully served in a business capacity.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VISIT TO A LAKE FARM.

THE town of Shelburn is, perhaps, more noted for the farm of Judge MEECH, than for any thing else. We had long heard of its fame, and had a great curiosity to see the largest farm in Vermont. Shelburn, as you are aware, lies immediately upon the lake, with Burlington on the north, and Charlotte on the south. The soil is of excellent quality, and is principally timbered with hard wood. The land, though diversified with hill and valley, is comparatively free from stones, and is easily cultivated. A part of the township is a clay loam, and makes excellent grazing land.

The home farm borders the lake, and embraces twenty-three hundred acres, besides

eleven hundred acres in the town of Charlotte, used principally for pasture. The whole covers an area of nearly five and one-third square miles, and forms a very respectable farm. We approached it by the lake road, which lies close along the shore for miles; now threading fields of wheat, corn, and rye, and now mowing lands and fat pastures; now touching the water, fringed with a pavement of slate pebbles, and now plunging into dense thicket of the arbor vitæ. You all the while catch beautiful views of the lake, and the mountains beyond, forming pictures of loveliness and grandeur, such as you will rarely find out of this valley.

A cluster of tall Lombardy poplars, indicate the residence of the Judge, from a distance. The house is completely embowered in the trees and shrubbery, so that you can form no idea of it from the street. You approach the mansion through a gate, and a carriage drive, gravelled with the pebbles from the shore. A side-walk, lined with a hedge, turns off from the main path, and takes you over a little bridge, thrown across a trickling rivulet that feeds a trout pond. As you near the house, flowers of various kinds, the cactus tribe in full bloom, geraniums, and other green-house plants, in large pots, bid you welcome. The mansion is very large and venerable, without any particular pretensions to architectural elegance. The grounds are not laid out à la Downing, and yet they are in perfect taste, if a man's home should shadow forth his own character. Every thing is on a generous scale, the trees are well grown, and the useful predominates over the beautiful. The crib, and carriage-house are on either side of the gate, and the milk-house, covered with vines, is in close proximity to the trout pond; arrangements, all of them, that the masters would condemn. And yet nature so conceals this negligence, that one comes away from this garden without suspecting that he has not visited one of the most attractive spots in the State.

In the rear of the mansion is the garden proper. It is surrounded with an arbor vitæ hedge, some twenty or thirty feet high, which breaks off the cold lake winds in the spring, and very much softens the climate. Many shrubs and plants mature here that belong to a region farther south. The flower garden is handsomely laid out, the beds bordered with box, and the walks covered with pebbles. We noticed very splendid roses, the Persian yellow, and the Moss rose, with several climbers, already in bloom. The Moss roses were luxuriant, and flourish without any protection in the winter. The Judge, evidently, did not pride himself upon the flowers, so much as upon the vegetable department of the garden. He led us into the potato patch, and with great satisfaction, pointed us to vines just ready to blossom. The peas were nearly full grown, and the vines well set with pods and blossoms. The pie-plant, asparagus, raspberries, and strawberries were luxuriant. Every thing showed good cultivation. It may be of service to some of our readers to mention the Judge's cure for the onion fly, a pest which very much troubles this crop in all this region. He applies soap suds, and has not suffered at all from their depredations since the application. The virtue lies probably in the potash, for which insects have a strong dislike.

The Judge has the reputation of being a great

trout catcher, and it is probably well founded, as he boasts of having taken over two hundred in a morning, and of eating them all for dinner, which latter feat, is either a rebuke to the size of Vermont trout, or a compliment to his gastronomy. The trout pond, is a large pool fed by springs, and fringed with shrubs, in which were a few speckled beauties, taking life very coolly. Formerly, it had received a good deal of attention, and sometimes it had contained as many as two hundred trout. They live about four years, and attain the size of a pound or more. They were fed upon fresh meat of any kind. The flesh of the stall-fed animals, he seemed to think, was not quite equal to that of the brook-caught fish.

The Judge was so infirm that he was not able to go over the farm with us, but we learned from him, and from his son, something of the system of husbandry pursued upon these broad acres. Formerly he devoted a good deal of attention to the raising of grain, having sometimes acres under the plow, and a crop of 3500 bushels of wheat in a season. But now the farm is principally devoted to grazing, and sheep and neat cattle were the favorite stock. They had some twenty-five hundred of the former, and seven to eight hundred of the latter. They buy more or less in the spring, and sell in the fall, for beef. Nothing is done for these pastures, to return to the soil what is taken from them, in the wool and lambs of the sheep, and in the flesh and bones of the cattle.

However profitable this system may be for the present generation, it is quite manifest that it is bad policy for posterity. The soil is not a well to give forth its treasures forever, without replenishing. What is returned to the soil, in the droppings of the cattle, is no compensation for the flesh and bones every year carried off in stock. This course is stripping the soil of bone-earth and potash, which another generation must supply, if they would keep good their inheritance. It now takes about two acres to pasture an animal through the summer, on an average; and it must have been originally very fine soil to do this much, after a generation of cropping.

Good husbandry would require that a portion of the profits of these acres should be returned to the soil, in the shape of ashes, guano, bone dust, or super-phosphate of lime. It should be the aim of every tiller of the soil, to enrich his farm as well as himself, and to leave the soil, as well as society, the better for his influence. This policy is better calculated to make men, and to build up the State, than the skinning process, which so many are contented to pursue.

On the whole, we are not pleased with large farms, and with the style of farming which a large landowner is so strongly tempted to pursue. They are pernicious to the soil, a bad thing for the social weal, and not in keeping with our free institutions. No man with capital, and labor, in any desired amount, will be likely to farm a thousand acres as well as he would one hundred. The soil, almost inevitably, would be impoverished. But even if intelligent and liberal in his application of manures, the labor necessary to work these thousand acres, would be far less valuable to society. The laborers would generally be kept in a position of toil, and rarely rise to the position of

landholders. But as the tillers of their own soil, their skill and ingenuity would be taxed, their self-respect be fostered, and they would make men of intelligence and enterprise, such as the State could rely upon in every emergency. The system of large landed estates works badly in European countries, and badly in our own Southern States. The tendency in New-England is to the division and sub-division of farms, and we hail it with satisfaction. The freeholder with fifty acres, near by a thriving village for a market, is far better off than with five hundred acres remote from market, and the necessity of raising cattle or grain as the only methods of getting money. There is no good reason why this tendency should not continue to prevail among these hill and valleys, until New-England shall rival the Old, in her wealth and population. We have the soil and the men. Time will give us the capital and the skill, and we trust our institutions of religion and learning will give us a disposition to realize a beauty of physical culture, and a perfection of social life, such as the world has never witnessed. May the millennium of our art be hastened!

Burlington, Vt., June 15, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist,
TO BOIL RICE.

WHAT you say, Mr. Editor, on page 233 of the *American Agriculturist*, about cooking rice is very good, so far as it goes, but you omitted to inform such of your readers as are ignorant of the fact, that one of the greatest modern improvements is to be found in using a vessel such as I shall endeavor to describe. It is a double tin vessel, a saucepan within a saucepan. These are made like an ordinary tin pail, each with a wire handle over the top, and a wooden hand piece. The outer vessel is furnished with a supply tube on the outside, which permits water to pass to the bottom, and steam to escape. The inner saucepan fits into the outer about four-fifths down, the remaining fifth is left for water. This saucepan has a cover with a small pipe in center to carry off steam. It is needless to add that this arrangement entirely prevents burning at the bottom, and although a little slower than the old system, is altogether better, and for rice, hominy, mush, and all such food, it is so superior to all other modes of cooking that it only needs a trial to insure its universal adoption. I find it is generally called Hecker's farmer boiler, from having been first invented for this purpose. MRS. M—.

HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES.

It was on a subject of general interest that Mr. Spence wrote, when he communicated to the Entomological Society the account of a mode employed by a friend of his in Florence to remove this drawback to the comfort of existence. He tells us that his curiosity was greatly excited on being told by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of that city, that for two or three years he had entirely succeeded in excluding flies from his apartments, though allowing the windows to be open wide for the admission of air. While the sitting and dining-rooms of his neighbors were swarming with them, a strict search was necessary to detect even two or three in his apartments. The possibility of excluding flies from a room where the windows were wide open was explained by the curious fact, that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net,

even though those meshes are more than an inch in diameter. The plan of this gentleman was simply to suspend a net made of light-colored thread to the outside of the window, and although every mesh was large enough, not only to admit one fly, but several flies with expanded wings, to pass through at the same moment, yet from some inexplicable dread of venturing across the mesh-work, these insects were effectually excluded. It is necessary to state, that in order for this plan to succeed, it is essential that the light enter the room on *one side only*, for if there be an opposite side-window, the flies pass through the net without scruple. The fact of these insects being excluded by the simple means above stated (when the room is lighted from one side only,) has been repeatedly noticed and confirmed. Nor are we dependent only on account of this fact as received from a foreign country; it has been noticed and confirmed also by observers in England.

Dr. Stanley gives an account, in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society," of some experiments entered on by him, in order to the satisfactory investigation of this singular discovery.—*Bohn's Pictorial Calendar.*

our hearth; and all within and without is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrow which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

From an article in the *Giornale di Roma* upon the Great Exhibition of 1851, we copy the following:

"Let us take a brief survey of American eccentricities in the Palace. First of all, cast your eyes open that case—it is no larger than a portmanteau—upon it, and you will find therein an entire house of *caoutchouc*, which you may erect, wherever your roving fancy may lead you, upon a very slight foundation, which folds up into the smallest possible compass, no bigger than an umbrella. All necessary furniture for the establishment is packed in the same case—to wit, an excellent elastic mattress which you may blow up at pleasure; small packets also, which with a breath you may convert into most commodious cushions. Is the evening fine and starlit? Take that long band—it may be easily inflated into a luxurious sofa, upon which yourself and your whole family may sit at ease. In the course of your peregrinations, do you suddenly encounter a broad river, whose waters bar your further progress? You may navigate the stream; lay hold of that *paleto*—you never met with its equal before—it is no bigger than an ordinary *Mackintosh*—you would take it to be one—you may see one like it every day in Hyde Park, or in the Champs Elysees; no dandy appears without one. But feel in one of the pockets—you will find therein a small pair of bellows; apply the tube to a little opening, and suddenly your *paleto* swells out, changes its shape, and is in a trice transmognified, to all intents and purposes, into an excellent serviceable boat. A couple of oars lie hidden at the bottom of the wonderful case—you embark, seating yourself upon the same serviceable case in which your house is contained—you pass the river, and your canoe resumes its original form. According to the temperature of the atmosphere it remains on your shoulders, or disappears into its hiding-place—from the *container* becoming the *contained*.

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF PIGS.—The San Jose *Telegraph*, a short time ago, stated that a sow in that neighborhood had brought forth at one litter 42 pigs. The same paper has since been informed that 36 are now living. This remarkable physiological fact is undoubtedly true; the sow, at one litter, gave birth to 42 pigs. The Stockton *Republican* says: "A French gentleman, formerly a resident of Chile, knew a sow to produce at one parturition 40 pigs; and we have learned that, in another instance, in this city, 32 pigs at one litter have been produced. California is ahead of the rest of the world, certainly, not only in the vegetable, but in the animal kingdom; and we should not be at all surprised to find, that after the Anglo-American race becomes fully adapted to the country and climate that the natural and ordinary product of the race should be *doublets*."

OH! LADIES.—An exchange paper says—any one would suppose that the enjoyment of sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world; and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear ladies talk of Stilettos, bodkins, gatherings, surgings, hemmings, gorings, cuttings, whippings, lacings, cuffings and bastings!

WHAT a list of abominables.

A WITTY WITNESS.—A gentleman by the name of Slaughter, living at a distance from this place being subpoenaed as a witness in a case pending in our Circuit Court; and being about to marry a Miss Lamb, writes the Court that he "cannot attend as a witness this Court, as he expects to *Slaughter a Lamb* next Sunday."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

Scrap-Book.

A SUMMER HYMN.

Ir is summer on the meadows,
And the earth is bright with shadows
Of the sunbeams floating lightly o'er the sky :
The bells are gaily ringing,
And they mingle with the singing
Of the lark that, ever singing, soars on high.
All is brightness—all is beauty—
To rejoice now is a duty—
Let us fill are hearts with gladness to the brim;
It is flowing o'er the land,
Scattered freely from His hand—
Let our songs of blessing sweetly flow to him.
To Him, our God, who reigns
Over hill and sunny plains,
We will rejoice with joy exceedingly,
For we know our Heavenly Father
Hath spread, that we might gather,
This banquet of delight, so full and free.
Let us wander o'er the mountains,
Let us rest beside the fountains,
And taste the balmy odors breathing round :
While in garments rich and golden,
Royal robes, rare, and olden,
The Monarch of the day is robed and crowned.
At noon, it is too bright
To roam beneath his light—
We will seek the shelter of the leafy grove ;
There, a mossy couch is spread
For our pleasure in the shade,
Till evening tempt us forth again to rove.
On a crimson throne of splendor,
The sun listens to the tender,
Soft farewells of the zephyrs, low and sweet ;
Then sinks into the ocean
With a slow and graceful motion,
While the white-browed waves are crowding round
his feet.

BRIGHT AND GLOOMY HOURS.—Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself is not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days, and when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on

OBJECTS OF PITY.

OUR pity is often moved in behalf of rich men, and particularly those who belong to the upper ten. Instead of comforts, they have only the luxuries of life—instead of personal independence, a slavish dependence on the tyrannous fashions of the day. Summer comes, and most men of moderate means can stay in the city, and enjoy the privileges which summer much more than winter affords. The rich must lock up their mansions and be off. The "season opens in June or July—they must not be seen here a week to enjoy it. Fond as they are of music, crazy as they are for the opera, they must pack up and trudge at the very time that the concert and opera season opens. While they stay there cannot furnish their houses as they like. Fashion fits up their parlors to suit the taste of Mrs. Grundy, and upholsters their tea-rooms just as Miss Upton orders. They cannot walk in the most pleasant avenues, nor take their children to the Elysian fields, because it is common. They cannot go to see the Elephant, or take coffee where it is made better than any where else in the city, because admission to the Elephant is only shilling, and the coffee is sold so cheap that vulgar folks can afford to buy it. They cannot dress with freedom nor carry a bundle in the street, though it would be a great convenience. Their children cannot go to the best schools because they are free. They cannot hear the best preaching, because the preacher has not the D. D., and his salary is only \$1,000 a year. When the poor are all taken care of, and the Southern slaves all freed, philanthropists must take their case in hand and see what can be done for the miserably rich.—*N. Y. Times.*

OUR SANCTUM—CANARY BIRDS.

WE have in our office two beautiful canary birds that are allowed the liberty of the room. All day long, while we are busily engaged, reading dull political news, or writing dry political articles, these little, twittering, lively fellows are skimming round our head and ears, as briskly and joyfully as though there were no labor in this life, no wearied and troubled souls, and all were gay and happy. Sometimes, when one is a little mischievous, he will perch himself in front of us, and, as we are cogitating, with an anxious countenance on the latest European advices, he will stretch out his little neck, and turning his tiny head from side to side, will look at us, first with one bright, roguish eye, and then with the other, as much as to say, "Come, sir, don't look so sober; leave those old papers and make merry." We almost involuntary shake our head; the airy being flits away from our sight with a happy chirp, and we resume our labors.

When the canaries can find no other way to attract our attention, they will light on the side of the wafer-box, and contrive to scatter its contents over the paper on which we are writing. They also get among our steel pens, and make a rattling. We have not, as yet, detected them making any attempts at composition, though a friend who happened to see upon our table, the other day, a manuscript, on which we had expended more than usual care, asked, "Have these birds got into the ink, and been running over that paper with their dirty feet?"—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

HANNIBAL ON THE ROOSTER.—De rooster am de hen, and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut around de barn-yard dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all the chickens. He does his best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull de wool ober de eyes of us silly fellers, and make us believe de done it, when he ain no more capable ob doin' the same than I am. How much like some lazy husband in dis kon-

gregation I could menshun, who let der wives do all de work, and take care ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

ENGLISH AND IRISH INNS.

THE following contrast between English and Irish inns, by a gentleman writing from Limerick, we extract from the *Dublin Evening Mail*.

There is something very refreshing in the plenty and courtesy of the Irish inns; yes, and in the cleanliness too, after the dirt, the boorishness and the starvation of those in England. I say nothing about the prices, which are 25 per cent. less. English inns are a disgrace to the country. From the landlord down to the potboy, every face has an air of hungry wolfishness. You feel on entering that you are among enemies, and on leaving you do not know whether your pocket, your stomach, or your temper has suffered most. A dirty bed-room, without any of the necessaries for dressing, is 2s.; a ha'porth of bacon, under a huge tin cover, and a rotten egg are a "breakfast, 2s." a biscuit and a glass of ale, "lunch, 9d." a glass of beer at dinner is "pale ale, 6d." a lump of a horse, called a beef-steak, and a penny tart, baked last week, are "dinner, 3s. 6d." a cup of tea at 3s. 4d. per lb., is "tea, 1s. 6d." and if you don't wish to enjoy all this in a foul-smelling, three-cornered cellar, called one day "coffee-room," and another "commercial-room," as suits, you have "fire, 2s." "wax candles (at seven pence per pound,) 2s." One shudders as one goes in, and curses as one comes out."

The above is very different from our experience in English inns. We have always found kind attention, neatness, abundance, and moderate charges taking every thing into consideration. Generally their charges are about twice as high as in America.

THE FAST MEN.—In his lately published volumes of lectures on "the moral aspects of city life," Rev. E. H. Chapin says of Young America: "There are young men, whose sole conception of enjoyment is concentrated in the word 'Fast'—who grow fast, live fast, go fast on the track of destruction, with their own folly for a locomotive, and champagne and brandy for the steam-power; converting themselves into liquor casks, propping up door-posts, hanging over railings, and startling the dull ear of night with rickety melodies and drunken war-whoops. There are others, half bob and half ruffian, who divide their time between the favorite racer and the pet pugilist, and whose idea of a millennium, probably, would be that of a protracted Fourth of July."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Mr. Frog, a tailor, who had left Charleston at the commencement of the war, returned after the capitulation, and got acquainted with certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as god-father to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he should have the naming of the child. As they were going to the church, the father asked Gibbs if he thought of a name. "Yes," said Gibbs; "what do you think of our Lieutenant Governor Bull?"

"Very good," said the father, "I approve of it very much."

The child was accordingly named Bull. Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did, he could have killed Gibbs for the imposition on his reliance and friendship.

He thought to have recourse to the Board of police to get permission to re-baptize the child; but when he saw Lieutenant Governor Bull presiding there, he thought it would be an affront to relate the story, therefore he postponed the matter, and the child retains the appellation of Bull Frog.—*Conn. Journal, Feb., 1783.*

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

SMALL PIECE.—"You've destroyed my piece of mind, Betsy," said a despairing lover to a truant lass. "It can't do you much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing small piece you had any way."

THE TALKERS.—There are two classes of people who find their way through the world without eliciting serious notice—those who say too little and those who talk too much. There is still another class—a fusion of the above-mentioned classes who talk a great deal, but say nothing.

SELLING ASSES.—A peasant went into a large city, and, among other objects that struck his fancy, was arrested by a banking office, where he saw people go out and in, without getting any goods, apparently, as in other goods. He ventured to enter and ask the teller what was sold there. "Asses' heads," was the sneering answer. "What a business you must have!" said the rustic; "I see you have but one left."

NOT WELL PAID.—It would often be better not to attempt to reward a brave action, than to reward it ill. A soldier had his two arms carried off at the wrists by a shot. His colonel offered him a crown. "It was not my gloves, but my hands, that I lost, colonel," said the poor soldier reproachfully.

TO PRESERVE YOUNG CHICKENS.—Keep them in coops raised some inches from the ground until they are six or eight weeks old; if they droop after this, the next hour of warm sunshine will bring them up again. A correspondent says the last time he tried to raise them on the ground, he lost 59 out of 60; he has often raised 60 or 70 at a time since without losing one, simply by cooping them away from the ground until six weeks old.

NUMBER OF EGGS imported into Great Britain, the month ending, May fifth, 1853, 14,950,407; May fifth, 1854, 15,204,441.—Taken for home consumption in the month ending, May fifth, 1853, 14,999,967; May fifth, 1854, 15,269,601.

COWS POISONED WITH SAFFRON.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Richard Greaves, farmer, near Northwood-heath Gate, parish of Kings, Norton, turned sixteen cows into one of his meadows, where a quantity of saffron grows. All the animals were immediately taken ill, and eleven died in the course of the same day.—*Worcester (Eng.) Chronicle.*

As we were taking our usual morning promenade, yesterday, we noticed a sign stuck on the shutter of a grocery store which reads as follows: "Hams and cigars smoked and unsmoked; wholesale and halfsale by the quantity according to the price."

TEA IN AMERICA.—The *Dunkirk Journal* says that a gentleman passed through that village, *en route* for Cincinnati, with some twelve Chinese tea culturists, for the purpose of testing the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

If you have a friend that will reprove your faults and foibles, consider you enjoy a blessing which the President of the United States cannot enjoy.

SON OF A GUN.—When Falstaff calls his friend "Mine Ancient Pistol," does he intend to intimate that respectable individual was an old son of a gun?

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two *complete* volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare ar-

ticles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from England are as late as the 17th June. Unfavorable accounts are brought of the harvest in France; the consequence is, considerable speculative demand for Breadstuffs, and a slight advance in Grain and Flour. Prices here are not yet fully settled since receipt of this news.

Cotton and Southern products are about the same as per our last.

The Weather has been hot and showery the past week, and every thing is growing with great rapidity in this vicinity. In the western part of this State they have suffered some from drought—they have rains now.

The crops on the whole are very promising. Wheat has been nearly all harvested south of 39 degrees north latitude, and notwithstanding the destruction from the fly, rust, &c., will prove more than an average crop—particularly in North Carolina, and farther South. Rye turns out well, and corn and other things are very promising.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 1, 1854.

THERE are few changes in the prices from last week's report. Some articles in full season are lower. Green peas are scarce. String beans quite plenty. New potatoes coming in plentifully and getting a little cheaper. Southern apples (new) are also becoming quite common at reasonable prices, \$1 50@\$5 per barrel.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 1, 1854.

In consequence of our early issue, noticed elsewhere, we must anticipate Monday's report. We have visited all the markets to-day, and find the number of animals on hand and expected to-morrow very large. Present prices are low, even lower than on Monday last, and there is little prospect of an immediate advance. About 10,000 sheep are reported in market to-day, which is an unusually large number.

The high prices that happened to prevail a few weeks since, gave an unhealthy impetus to the cattle trade, and it will take some weeks yet for prices to settle to any thing like steadiness.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... \$100 lbs. 5 75 @5 81%
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 5 50 @—

Beeswax.

American Yellow..... \$1 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.

American, Gray and White..... — 40 @— 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel..... \$1 chaldron, — @ 9—
Scotch..... — @—
Sidney..... 7 75 @— 50
Pictou..... 8 50 @—
Anthracite..... \$2,000 lb. 6 @ 6 50

Cotton.

Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.	& Texas.
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8
Middling.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Middling Fair,	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	11
Fair.....	11	11 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	—	yard, —	12 1/2 @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	—	—	10 @—
Dundee.....	—	—	10 @—

Coffee.

Java, White.....	\$1 lb. —	14	@ 14 1/2
Mocha.....	—	13 1/2 @ 14	
Brazil.....	—	10 1/2 @ 12	
Maracaibo.....	—	12 @ 12 1/2	
St. Domingo..... (east)	—	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	\$1 lb. —	7	@ 10
Boat Rope.....	—	—	10 @— 20

Cork.

Velvet, Quarts.....	\$1 gro. —	35	@ 45
Velvet, Pints.....	—	20	@ 28
Phials.....	—	4	@ 16

Flax.

Jersey.....	\$1 lb. —	8	@ 9
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Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	\$1 lb. —	47	@ 48
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	\$1 bbl. —	6 37 1/2 @ 7 —
Superfine No. 2.....	—	6 7 @ 7
State, common brands.....	—	6 50 @ 7 75
State, Straight brand.....	—	7 — @ 7 25
State, favorite brands.....	—	7 50 @ 7 75
Western, mixed do.....	—	6 12 1/2 @ 7 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	—	7 37 1/2 @ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	—	7 61 1/2 @ 8 —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	—	7 37 1/2 @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	—	9 43 1/2 @ 9 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	—	8 — @ 8 37 1/2
Ohio, extra brands.....	—	8 50 @ 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	—	8 25 @ 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	—	8 — @ 9 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	—	10 — @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	—	7 25 @ 7 81 1/2
Brandywine.....	—	8 67 1/2 @ 9 12
Georgetown.....	—	8 67 1/2 @ 9 12
Petersburgh City.....	—	8 67 1/2 @ 9 12
Richmond Country.....	—	8 62 @ 8 87 1/2
Alexandria.....	—	8 62 @ 8 87 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	—	5 25 @ 5 50
Rye Flour.....	—	3 87 1/2 @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	—	4 25 @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	—	18 50 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	\$1 bush.	2 25	@ 2 35
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	—	1 88	@ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	—	2 —	@ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	—	2 —	@ 2 10
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	—	2 15	@ 2 25
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	—	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	—	1 46	@ 1 80
Rye, Northern.....	—	1 15	@ —
Corn, Unsound.....	—	—	@ 7 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	82	@ 83
Corn, Round White.....	—	82	@ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	—	82	@ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	85	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	80	@ 87
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	—	@ 88
Barley.....	—	95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	60	@ 62
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	50	@ 51
Oats, Western.....	—	53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.....	—	47	@ 49
Oats, southern.....	—	42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	\$1 2 bush.	2 75	@ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	bush.	1 18 1/2 @ 1 21 1/2	@ 2 62 1/2
Beans, White.....	—	1 50	@ 1 62 1/2

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	\$1 lb. —	23	@ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	—	21	@ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales.....	\$1 100 lbs. —	57 1/2 @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	\$1 ton 285 —	@ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	—	— @ —
Manilla.....	\$1 lb. —	15 1/2 @ 17 —
Sisal.....	—	10 @ 14 1/2
Sunn.....	—	5 1/2 @ 6 —
Italian.....	\$1 ton, 290 —	@ 300 —
Jute.....	—	120 — @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	—	230 — @ —
American, do., Dressed.....	—	250 — @ 280 —
American, Water-rotted.....	—	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	\$1 lb. —	28	@ 30
1852.....	—	18	@ 20

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.....	\$1 lb. —	4 1/2 @ 5 —
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, \$1 280 lb. —	—	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	5 50
Tar.....	\$1 bbl. 3 —	3 50
Pitch, City.....	—	2 75 @ 3 50
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	—	1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	\$1 280 lb. 2 50 —	4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	\$1 gall. 66	68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	\$1 ton, —	— @ —
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Thick, Round, Country.....	—	—	28
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	—	33
Plaster Paris.			
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton	8 50	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	3 62	
Provisions.			
Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl. 11 50	12 50	
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	7 25	
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	—	
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	17	
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	8	
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	—	16	
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	bbl. 22 75	—	
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl. 14 37	14 50	
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	—	
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88	16	
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	15 50	
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	bbl. 10 1/2	—	
Hams, Pickled.....	8 1/2	9	
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	7 1/2	
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 1/2	—	
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	6 1/2	
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl. 13	16 50	
Beef, Smoked.....	bbl. 9	9 1/2	
Butter, Orange County.....	—	19	21
Butter, Ohio.....	—	12	15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	—	16	19
Butter, Canada.....	—	12	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	—	
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5	9	
Saltpetre.			
Refined.....	bbl. 6 1/2	8	
Crude, East India.....	7	7 1/2	
Nitrate Soda.....	5	5 1/2	
Seeds.			
Clover.....	bush. 7	9	
Timothy, Mowed.....	bush. 14	17	
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	20	
Fax, American, Rough.....	bush. —	—	
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	—	
Salt.			
Turks Island.....	bush. 48	—	
St. Martin's.....	—	—	
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack. 1 10	1 12 1/2	
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	1 50	
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72 1/2	1 75	
Sugar.			
St. Croix.....	bush. —	—	
New-Orleans.....	4 1/2	6 1/2	
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2	6	
Porto Rico.....	4 1/2	6 1/2	
Havana, White.....	7 1/2	8	
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	7 1/2	
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9 1/2	—	
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9 1/2	—	
do. do. do. Ground.....	8 1/2	—	
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	—	
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	none	—	
Manilla.....	5 1/2	—	
Brazil White.....	6 1/2	—	
Brazil, Brown.....	5	7	
Tallow.			
American, Prime.....	bush. 11 1/2	12 1/2	
Tobacco.			
Virginia.....	bush. 7	10	
Kentucky.....	6 1/2	11	
Mason County.....	—	—	
Maryland.....	—	—	
St. Domingo.....	12	18	
Cuba.....	18 1/2	23 1/2	
Yara.....	40	45	
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	1	
Florida Wrappers.....	15	60	
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	20	
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 1/2	15	
Wool.			
American, Saxony Fleece.....	bush. 47	50	
American, Full-blood Merino.....	42	44	
American 1/2 and 1/2 Merino.....	36	38	
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Extra, Pulled.....	40	42	
Superfine, Pulled.....	34	36	
No. 1. Pulled.....	28	30	

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There will be a great variety of cattle in, registering them for a number of years, so that their Pedigree cannot be given with precision. Their character is, however, widely known as being perhaps the most celebrated Herd in America.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, on six months credit for approved paper, or 10 per cent off for cash.

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27-47

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2-4

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8-59

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